A PRINCE SHOT AT.

Attempted Assassination of the Prince of Saxe-Weimar in London.

The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli Threatened.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HEBALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, June 1, 1874.

In the afternoon to-day the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, on leaving his residence to attend a levee at Court, was fired at. The offender escaped. The Prince was not injured.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION AGAINST EMINENT PERSONAGES.

The Prince has received threatening letters, as have also the Duke of Cambridge and Mr.

SHIPWRECK.

The Ship British Admiral Stranded and Wrecked-Sevent -three Lives Lost.

MELBOURNE, May 31, 1874. The ship Rritish Admiral, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on King's Island, in Basa' Strait, and became a total wreck. She had on board forty-four passengers and a crew of thirtyeight persons, all of whom were lost except four passengers and five seamen.

KING'S ISLAND is uninhabited and very dangerons to shinning several vessels having gone ashore there and be-

come totally lost. THE AMERI AN PILGRIMS.

French Catholic Banquet to the American Devotees-To "The Memory of Rochambean and Lafayette."

PARIS, June 1, 1874. The Catholic Club gave a banquet to the Ameri. can pilgrims to-day.

The Comte de Segur occupied the chair and proposed toasts to the Pope and the American hops, which were received with great enthu-

in honor of Catholic France, and in an eloquent speech reviewed the lives and services of Rocham-

Messrs. Forbes, Zwanger and others made appro-

FRANCE.

Powerful Parties Moving Towards Parliamentary Union-The Establishment of the Republie an Essential Point-Gambetta to Enlighten His Friends.

PARIS. June 1, 1874. The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action towards an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishment of a republican government, which all the members of the Leit will sign, in hope that the Right Centre will support it when it is sub-

mitted to the Assembly.

M. GAMBETTA TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE. M. Gambetta has gone to Auterre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political

NEW CALEDONIA.

A French Communist Colonel Escaped.

Intelligence has been received here that a Communist colonel who was sent to New Caledonia has made his escape.

ENGLAND.

The Salary of the Minister in Washington Brought Before Parliament.

LONDON, June 1, 1874. In the House of Commons this evening Sir H. Wolf moved that the salary of the British Minister at Washington be reduced \$5,000. The motion was rejected by a vote of 89 to 2.

SPAIN.

Carlists Press ng a Siege-Republican Armies'

BAYONNE, June 1, 1874. The town of Hernant is hard pressed by the Carlists, and the republican commander there requires reinforcements.

REPUBLICAN ARMY CONSOLIDATION. General Loma, with the First corps of the Army of the North, has joined General Concha's com-

Political Exiles To Be Returned to the

Republie. Madrid, June 1, 1874.

A Spanish frigate has arrived at Oran, Algiers, to take on board and bring to this country the convicts who escaped from Cartagena at the time of the suppression of the intransigente insurrec-

Carlist Troops Dispersed by the Republicans.

The national forces have entered Chelva, dispers

MOROCCO.

ing a body of 4,000 Carlists.

Citizens in Arms Against Unjust Taxation.

A despatch from Morocco says that 12,000 of the Inhabitants of the city of Fez have risen in consequence of the reimposition of the gate tax. All ousiness was stopped, but at last accounts there had been no fighting. It was hoped that the Sultan would yield to the desires of the people and remove the objectionable tax.

INDIA.

Timely Rain Gives Hope to the Famine-Stricken People.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that rain has been general north of the Ganges, and portions of the country south of the river have been visited The lears of further distress are measuredly allayed.

BROOKLYN CHARTER BILL SIGNED. ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1874.

The Gevernor to-day signed the Bruoklyn Charter

THE WAR OF RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1, 1874. Thomas Farrell, a white man, disputed with a colored man named Henry Porter, concerning the Civil Rights bill, whereupon the latter cut Farrell with a razor across the abdomen, letting out the

CONFLAGRATIONS

A Valuable Block in Chicago Destroyed-List of Losses and Insurance.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1874. The large and valuable brick block, corner of Madison and Market Streets, owned and occupted by M. D. Wells & Co., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, was entirely destroyed

by fire this morning.

The total loss of M. D. Wells & Co. on their stock is not less than \$300,000. The loss on the building is \$70,000, insured for \$60,000, but in what companies cannot now be stated, as the policies are is a sale in the ruins.

is \$70,000, insured for \$60,000, but in what companies cannot now be stated, as the policies are in a sale in the ruins.

The insurance on the stock is \$240,000, as follows:—\$10,000 in each of the following companies:—Hartford, Home, of New York; Underwriter, of Connecticut; Union, Laverocol and London and Giobe and North British; \$5,000 each in the Westchester, of New York; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Phœnix, of Hartford; North American, of Springfield, Mass.; Royal Continental, Pennsylvania Fire Assurance, American, of Philadelphia; Queen, Rhode Island Association, American Mutual, of Detroit; Firemen's Pund, Piremen's Mutual, Manufacturers', German-American, Hamburg and Bremen, La Crosse, General, and \$2,500 in each of the following:—Ætna, Orient, Connecticut Shoe and Leather, Prescott, North, Washington, Home, of Cincannat; Commerce, of New York; Guard and Irving, of Buffalo; German, Franklin and Atlas and Neptune, of Boston; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, and \$2,500 additional in the Etna, of Hartford. There is also \$2,000 in the Franklin on machinery and \$11,000 in the Hartford on fixtures.

The fire broke out on the third or fourth floor, and its origin is wholly unexplained, as there has been no fire about the building, not even in the engine room, since Friday. The stock of Thomas Fearly & Co., dealers in Albany shoes, who occupied the premises next east of Weils & Co., was somewhat damaged by water, but is fully insured. Weils & Co. saved their books and most of their papera.

papera.
The following is the insurance on Wells & Co.'s building:—\$10,000 each in the London Assurance Company, Lancisnire Scottish Commercial, Nova Scotta, and Underwriters', New York, and \$5,000 each in the Commercial, Union and Fire Association, Philadelphia.

An Incendiary Fire at West Point. GARRISON'S, N. Y., June 1, 1874.

The stables attached to Cozzens' Hotel were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Three horses, fourteen carriages and omnibuses and twelve sets of harness were burned. The loses are as follows:—Cozzens' estate sta-bles, \$3,000, insured; Goodse.! & Wyart, \$2,700, insured; Fitchett & Smith, \$1,000, insured; Charles Fitchett, \$2,400, partially insured.

Fire in the State Lunatic Asylum of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1, 1874. Late on Saturday night last an alarm of fire occurred at the State Lunatic Asylum, caused by a slight fire in the Ian house, and the smoke was blown into the main building. There was great alarm among the inmates, who broke the glass in the windows to admit iresh air. Finally the doors were thrown open and about 400 in-mates were allowed to escape. Only twelve left the grounds and all but six have since been re-turned.

A Paper Mill Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1, 1874. A paper mill at Ashland, owned by Carr & Hughes, was burned yesterday, together with the stock house and 200 cords of wood. The loss is \$15,000; insurance \$12,500. E. F. Bailey lost \$500 worth of paper stock in the stock house. A mill on the opposite side of the street, owned by S. C. Baker, was damaged to the extent of \$200; fully insured.

Valuable Flouring Mill Destroyed. St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1874.
The large flouring and carding mill, owned by M. Casey, at Farmington, Mo., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is \$27,000; uninsured.

Valuable Live Stock Burned.

WALTHAM, Mass., June 1, 1874. The barn of Nathan Sanderson was burned on Sunday morning with eleven cows, one horse, two wagons and harness and a quantity of hay, grain and farming tools. The loss is \$4,000; insured for \$1,700 in a Concord office.

Fire in New Orleans-A Man Burned to

NEW ORLEANS, June 1, 1874. Four houses, one of which was James Fink's coffee house, on Royal street, between Port and Enghien, were burned to-day. A man, named James Anderson, was burned to death. Loss \$15,00.
Twelve houses on Liberty and Perdido streets were also burned to-day, causing a loss of \$40,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Theodore Moss opened his summer season here with a decided success. This was done in the shape of an American and partly local play, called "Fate," by Mr. Bartley Campbell. It 18, of course, one of that class of plays intended to bring out the strong qualities of a particular "star," but still of such pieces. The play introduces a good wife and a bad woman, who wants to get her piace—two nusbands, one an ass and the other a lunatic. The first husband is not meant to be an ass, but any one who would give up a wife he loved, as this one does his, could possibly be nothing else. The lunatic, on the other hand, serves more of a purpose, because he is recognized to be what he is, and forms in his introduction in the play a strong argument against the management of our asylums. The characters of a broken down showman who is a knave, a strong woman who is a hulsance, and a follower of hers who is a nondescript, complete the characters. The plot into which these several persons are drawn is artistically woven, and, while Mr. Campbell has done his work perfectly, he has written a piece which pleases an audience and draws down rounds of applause at each moment. There is much also that is comic in the piece without becoming broad burlesque.

rounds of appiause at each moment. There is much also that is comic in the piece without becoming broad burlesque.

Carlotta Leclercq as the wife is the pivot of the play upon which are afforded her she makes many hits. Miss Leclercq is a little given to stepping over the bounds of naturalness, a fault which her master, Fechter, had toned down; but she is an accomplished artist, and in this play shows a depth of emotion and much magnetism over her audience. Her success was very thorough, and she was called out three times. Miss Liline, a new actress here, who "did" the lemale villain, while being a little stagy, did an ungrateful part well, and certainly deserved the second place in the success of the evening. Mr. Theodore Hamilton, who did the enumer of the control of the control of the control of the cast filled the remaining parts effectively. The stage settings were in the usual style of Wallack's, and the house was superb.

Olympic Theatre.

If one cannot satisfy his appetite for variety in theatrical performances with the programme of the Olympic Theatre it is past being satisfied and can only be restored to its natural tone by a judican only be restored to its natural tone by a judicious use of real drama. For the many who often attend that theatre, the entertainment at the Olympic is the perfection of mental leasts; and for others it may be a healthful laxative. The programme for this week is remarkably varied, it begins with farce and ends with an Irisa sketch, the mean being occupied by negro minstrei performers, song and dance men of uncertain speech and agile limbs, and singers of sentimental songs. There are, besides, a Miss Anona Bridges, who looks very prettily in masquine attire and sings as it see felt a love for a certain lovely Pachoula, and Eugene Blitz, who delivers a speech on "Woman's Rights." There is something to please everybody in the performances; and this fact certifies that the entertainment at the Olympic is successful.

Mrs. Dora Steele has a benefit concert this even-

ing at Robinson Hail. time in Paris with great success.
"La Beile Bourbonnaise," the operatic work of Cœdes, a novice, is voted dull in Paris.

"La Bataglia di Legnano," an opera by Verdi, has been recently given at the Politeama, Rome.
Signor Boils, the tenor, who has taken London
by storm, goes back to La Scala, Milan, in the fall. Signor Tagitatico, the basso, is the only member left of the Covent Garden Italian Opera Company

THE MISSISSIPPI. The River Bank Falling-A Telegraph

Office in Danger.
Monroe, La., June 1, 1874.

The river bank began to cave in at the rear of the Ouchita Telegraph office at 1:30 o'clock tuis afternoon and the loss of bank is now fifty feet.

The Telegraph power press has been taken down and the whole office is in confusion. The bank of the river has fallen to the back steps and the caving in continues.

EX-SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW.

His Career and Public Services-Lawyer, Soldier and Statesman-Effect of His Nomination to the Treasury in His Native State. LOUISVILLE, Kv., June 1, 1874.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

B. H. Bristow, son of F. M. Bristow, a prominent lawyer and politician, of this State, who filled many positions of trust, is forty-one years old, was born in Eikton, Todd county, and practiced law He was a strong Union man, and entered the Union army in 1861. He was at Fort Donaldson and Shiloh as Major of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky regiment, and was wounded at Shiloh. He was afterwards Colonei of the Eighth Kentucky Cav

Attorney about the close of the war, and filled the position with distinction, being frequently sent by the Treasury Department to other districts to look after the interests of the government. He resigned the District Attorneyship and resumed private practice. When the office of Solicitor General was created be was appointed its first incumbent, organized the office, and during the absence of the Attorney Gencabinet meetings. The ability he displayed in this office gave him high reputation at Washington. After two years' service he resigned to at-tend to his private affairs. In December last he was nominated Attorney General, at the same time when Williams was nominated for Chief Jus-

Mr. Bristow is a man of the purest private char acter, and has a strong will and mind. He is a and thoroughly Western in his feelings and interests. His nomination is received here with great satisfaction and with thorough confidence that he will fill the place honorably and acceptably. R. M. KELLY.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Government Approves the General Features of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Citizen learns that Senator Brown, the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, has sent a partial draft of the proposed reciprocity treaty to Ottawa, and that the government approves of the general features thereol. The chief details of the schemes are to form the subject of further inter-change of views.

Chief Justice Duval's resignation has been ac-cepted, and his successor will be appointed imme-diately.

Death of a Steamship Captain.

MONTREAL, June 1, 1874. Captain Kennedy, of the steamship Canadian, died during the passage across, and the Chief Officer. Mr. Henry Learmouth, who took commands was presented by the passengers with an address complimenting him on the manner in which he discharged the duties.

The Minister of Justice to Retire. Toronto, June 1, 1874.
The Globe this morning announces that Hon. Mr. Dorian, Minister of Justice, will shortly retire from

public life to take a seat on the bench Five Raftsmen Drowned. QUEBEC, June 1, 1874. A despatch from St. Raymond says that five men in the employ of Mr. Hall were drowned while en-deavoring to run two rafts down the rapids of the St. Anne river. The names of the men were L. Morrosse, Francis Gilbert, Joseph Dion, Camille Gilbert and G. Apneau.

THE ARKANSAS WAR

Supporters of Brooks Arrested and Incurcerated in Jail-Baxter Will Not Approve the Amnesty Bill-Alleged Attempt to Destroy the Republican Party in the State. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1, 1874.

A special from Little Rock to the Democrat

Sheriff Vaughn, County Treasurer Kenyon, Supervisor Murphy and several other leading re publicans of Jefferson county, were arrested a week ago for treason and thrown into jail. Only two of these gentlemen were in Brooks' service or had anything to do with the late troubles. John had anything to do with the late troubles. John A. Williams, attorney for these parties, was also arrested and confined in jail. Trisi was demanded on Saturday, but both trial and bond were refused, and all the parties are still in prison. The alleged cause of arrest is to break up the republican barry in that county.

The Little Rock Gazette suys:—"Governor Baxter will not approve of the Amnesty act. Arms are being sent daily to counties in the State where the republicans have a majority to arm the minita with the design to intimidate and overswe the colored voters and prevent the election of republicans to the Constitutional Convention. E. W. Thompson, Baxter's chief of staff, on Saturday officially notified Judge Warwick, of the Consuctory Court, and Thomas C.

Warwick, of the Councery Court, and Thomas C. Peak, Justice of the Peace, that martial law still exists and that they must govern themselves accordingly.

DEATH OF THE THREE STUDENTS ON LAKE GENEVA. Details of the Accident-One of Them

Frozen to Death in the Boat. Private letters to the iriends of one of the young American students drowned at Lausanne, Switzerland, May 15, give such details of the accident as land, May 15, give such details of the accident as could be ascertained up to the 17th inst. One of the brave brothers was found sitting upright in the boat nearly submerged, wrapped in the sail and irozen stiff, his hands clutching the sides of the boat so hard that he skin was torn from his fingers. As the two days intervening between the departure of the boys and the discovery of the one body had been stormy and cold, it is supposed that the boys discovered the approach of the storm and, on attempting to lower the sail, the smaller of the brave brothers fell overboard, and that William Woodbury, who was an excellent swimmer, sprang overboard to save nim, but that both were drowned. The remaining boy, it is sapposed, wrapped himself in the sail for protection, but became drenched and froze to death in the long continued storm.

A NEW STATE TREASURER.

The Report of Dr. Gray, of the Utlea Asylum, on the Condition of Mr. Raines-The New Incumbent.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1874. The Governor has appointed Sopraham Lansing, of this city, State Treasurer, in the place of Thomas Raines, incapacitated. His Excellency was influenced to this action by the statement of Dr. fluenced to this action by the statement of Dr. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, that the condition of Treasurer Raines was such that, perhaps, he would not be able to resume his duties in several moaths, and the fact that about \$300,000 in checks were awaiting signature.

Mr. Lan-ing accepts the position with the understanding that he will vacate the office as soon as Mr. Raines can resume it, or, in case Mr. Raines will not be able to resume, he will hold the office till the Legislature meets next January and provides for filling it.

OBITUARY. Isaac Green Pearson.

Another of the old merchants of this city has lett us with the death of Mr. Isaac Green Pearson. The death of this gentleman was not unexpected, as for years he had not enjoyed health, and for several months had been confined to his bed by feebleness induced by a severe attack of feebleness induced by a severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Pearson who was a native of Boston, resided and was in business in this city for many years. He was prominently associated with the Chamber of Commerce and was the first secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, of which he was one of the lounders. Though he retired from active business several years ago, he yet retained connection with several business associations, and at his decease he was Vice President of the Relief Fire Insurance Company and a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Pearson also took part in social life and was a prominent member of the Century Club. Since his retirement from mercantile pursuits Mr. Pearson has given his time to the management of his resi estate in this city. His death occurred on sunday, at No. 14 West Ninth street, and he had reached the age of eighty-lour years. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Pearson had three daughters, who were married to three brothers, sons of James K. Paulding, the Secretary of War during Van Buren's administration.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 1, 1874. United States detectives arrested William Rathburn here to-day, and Abe Hall at Cairo, near Lima, Ohio, on Saturday, charged with counter-

THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Wilkes' Continent Not Found by a British Expedition.

Letter from an Antarctic to an Arctic Explorer.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES.

The Round the World Voyage of H. M. Ship Challenger.

A Sea of Blubber at the South Pole, but No Land.

We publish below a highly interesting and important letter from Lieu enant Hynes, R. ., to Dr. Hayes, the well known Arctic explorer, giving an account of a portion of the cruise of the British ship Challenger, which sailed from England two years ago on a voyage of discovery around the world. Primarily the object the deep sea currents of the ocean, ascertain the temperature of the water at great depths and the life which was there supported. Many curious and valuable results of this expedition have been already published, and no scientific exploration of the present century has excited greater attention. The chief of the scientific corps is Professor Wyville Thompson' the commander of the expedition is Captain Nares, R. N., each in his way eminent and thoroughly devoted to the work in hand. The chief importance attached to the letis, that it shows the Challenger to have done away with a considerable part of Wilkes' Antarctic Continent, which, since we went to school, has figured on the This is really an important discovery, and we consider it at this time, when geographical discovery is occupying so much of ublic interest in all parts of the world, worthy of very particular attention. In order that its importance may be the better appreciated we quote from Captain Wilkes' report of the United States Exploring Expedition his remarks in relation to the discovery. It will be observed that in computing longitude Captain Wilkes reckons from Washington, while that of the Challenger is reckoned from Greenwich. Wilkes

Wilkes' Famous Discovery of a New Continent.

Wilkes' Famous Discovery of a New Continent.

This day, at noon (January 17), we were in latitude 82 deg. 20 min. south. longitude 156 deg. 2 min. east. Many petrels, albatrosses, a few whales and a seal were seen from the ship, and the water was quite green.

18th—The weather this day was variable, with light westerly winds; the temperature of air and water thirty-two degrees. Occasional squals of snow and miss occurred, but it was at times clear. The water was still olive green, and the other vessels occasionally in sight, beating to windward.

On the morning of the 18th we cound curselves in a deep day and the Peacock standing to the southwest. Until eight o'clock A. M. we had a moderate breeze. The water was of a darker olive green and had a muddy appearance. Land was now certainly visible from the Vincennes, both to the southeast and southwest, in the former direction most distinctly. Both appeared high. It was between eight and nine in the morning when I was fully satisfied that.

IT WAS CERTAINLY LAND,
and my own obtained was confirmed by that of some of the oldest and most experienced seamen on board. The officer of the morning watch, Lieutenant Alden, sent twice and called my attention to it. We were at this time in longitude 154 deg. 30 min. E., latitude 66 deg. 20 min. S. The day was fine and at times quite clear, with light winds. After divine service 1 still saw the outline of the land, uncaanged in form, but not so distinct as in the morning. By noon I found we were sagning on to the barrier. The boats were lowered in consequence and the sup towed off. The report from slott was:—"A continued barrier of ice around the bay and no opening to be seen, having the western point of it bearing to the northward of west of us." I stood to the westward to pass around it, milit assured that the Peacock would explore all the outline of the bay. The Peacock, at 3h. 30m., according to Captain Hudson's journal, having got into the druft ice, with a barrier still anead to the west, tacked to the southeast to work

looking gray and dark and divided into two distinct ridges or elevations throughout its entire extent, the whole being covered with snow. As there was no probability of getting nearer to it in this quarter, they stood out of the bay, which was about twenty miles deep, to proceed to the westward, hoping to get an opportunity to approach the object more closely on the other side. There being now no doubt in my mind of the discovery of land, it gave an exciting interest to the cruise that appeared to set aside all thought of fatigue and to make every one willing to encounter any difficulty to effect a landing.

WHAT THE CHALLENGER DISCOVERED.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 17, 1874.

MY DEAR DR. HAYES:—

MY DEAR DR. HAYES:

As perhaps you will take some interest in our proceedings while cruising in the Southern seas, I shall try to tell you without, I hope, wearying you with too long a letter, what we did from the time of our departure from the Cape until arrival in Australia.

You know the purposes of the Challenger expedition—leep sea explorations in all parts of the

I shall try to tell you without, I hope, wearying you with too long a letter, what we did from the time of our departure from the Cape until arrival in Australia.

You know the purposes of the Challenger expedition—deep sea expiorations in all parts of the world, and raming lines of soundings, which, besides their value in a scientific point of view, will be of great use when laying submarine telegraph cables in future times.

We were also directed to examine Kerguelen, or Desoation Island, as Captain Cook called it, and to select an observatory site for the Transit of Venus Expedition, which is expected to arrive there towards the end of this year. Heard or McDonaid Island was also to be explored, and as we had to go a little further, have a look at the ice and endeavor to settle the douotin question as to the existence of whites, "Fermination Land." But we were in no way prepared to enter pack ice, at the ship was not strengthened for it, and did not carry provisions sufficient to allow any risks of being frozen in. Ice anchor and charactic cruse.

Berartike From the Capt of Good Hope.

We left the Cape on 17th December, having finished up with a great jound of hilarity at Cape Town, the Governor, townspeople and ourselves having given oalls during the last low days, and, with the wisnes of many fair ones for our success, topped our booms, in nautical parlance.

The distance to Prince Edward and Marion islands—1,100 miles—was run in eight days, the "Koaring Forties," as the sound in that degree of latitude is called, not giving many opportunities for sounding or trawing. Christmas Day was spent nove to off the islands, and the loilowing day exploring and surveying parties landed on the level of the sea; a soit moss, which grows in great production, gives the hillsides a ceatifully green appearance, but there is not a sign of tree or shruo, and the largest plant is the Kerguelen land cabbage (Pringlett anterthet was considered a welcome south, altony for the last in the productive of the sea; a soit moss, whic

the transit of Venus, we remained in the neighborhood for four days, but were enveloped the whole time in thick logs and mist. One evening we managed to get into Navire Bay, but there was such a heavy ground swell that it was not safe to anchor. Seeing no signs of life on snore, although we fired guns to attract the attention of any stray scalers, sail was made and we bore away. There was a but and the debris of a scaling establishment, casks, &c., on the beach. The bad weather was rather a disappointment. At one of the islands the hogs are described as being numerous and feroclous, so we wanted to make their acquaintance; and there are said to be rabbits on Possession Island. An outlying arched rock, which is said to be high enough for a said to sail through, its also one of the institutions. From the few glimpses of the shore that we saw it appears to be much the same as Marton—high mountains covered with snow, soft moss and a kind of coarse grass on the slopes of the hills, with, no doubt, the fabuage. The shore in places is very precipitous, with cascades tumbling down. The temperature averaged about forty degrees Fahrenheit. But what will be lound to be most disagreeable is the wet and logs, which, of course, render the chance of successful observations very doubtful.

Christmas Harbor, Kerguelen, was reached on Th January, 1814. The place is interesting as having been visited and named by Captain Cook on his first voyage, and Ross spent sixty-five days there thirty-three years ago, during which time hourly magnetic observations were registered at a station on shore. Pleasant work it must have been on the cold nights watching the dipping needle. Our observations were taken on the same spot. The next twenty-four days were spent examining the numerous bays, creeks, and fords on the cast or lee side of the island.

creeks, and nords on the easter the side of the siland.

A HIGH RANGE OF MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SNOW extend the whole length, the highest peak being mount Ross, at Royal Sound, 6,000 feet. The vegetation is much the same everywhere—sor moss, coarse grass, plenty of the cabbage, but no trees or shrubs. The flowering plants in all do not number over thirty. Sea elephants and leopards were numerous in the creeks, and a few fur seals obtained, but the lutter are known generally to frequent outlying rocks and islands, ber over thirty. Sea elephants and leopards were numerous in the cre-ks, and a few fur seals obtained, but the litter are known generally to frequent outlying rocks and as few which we had no time to visit. The only four-legged animal discovered was a mouse, a colony of which probably got ashore from some whaler. We landed goats at Betsy Cove, or as it is called by the Yankee whalers "Pot Harbor," from a blubber not which has been lying on the beach from time immemorial. There was capital duck shooting everywhere. The birds are smail, of dark brown plumage, something like widgeon, and capital eating. We could not find that they were described by naturalists, and probably the species is only to be found on these soutnern islands. Our sportsmen sometimes mustered eight guns, and we have shot sufficient for issue to the ship's company, 243 men. The ducks live principally on the seeds of the pring.ea. They were lound in great numbers in the valleys and near small lakes, which were very numerous in low lying land. Walking was bad, particularly with a load of birds on your back. The moss was so soft and wet that frequently you sunk over y ur knees, but, as I am very ione of shooting, I went in for it every day. A bark and THREE SCHOONERS, ALL HALLING FROM NEW LONDON, fish for whales, scals and elephants ners and at Heard's Island. We met the schooners. The masters and mates were Americans, the crews principally Portuguese from the Cape Verde Islands. Two of the schooners, the Emms Jane and Roswell King, were in company with the bark Roman, which vessel makes an annual trip to the States with oil and for supplies. Captain Fuller, of the Roswell King, were in company with the bark Roman, which vessel makes an annual trip to the States with oil and for supplies. Captain Fuller, of the Roswell King, were in company with the bark Roman, which vessel makes an annual trip to the States with oil and for supplies. Captain Fuller, of the Roswell King, were to company with the only one that ventures on the west shore, which is

on the beaches, and a few iur seals. In September they go to Heard's Island, and are engaged until December

KILLING ELEPHANTS, WHICH ARE VERY NUMEROUS, and boiling down. The Roman then takes the oil on board and they all take their departure, leaving a party of about thirty men on shore to kill see elephants during the wanter. One of the mates was a most amusing feilow, a Scotchman by birth-his Captain called him a whitewashed Yankee—and could stow more whiskey without apiling it, as you say, in a given space of time than any man i have ever met. After dinner be would kill a few 'right whiles' for us in good style. As you may suppose, they were all very much surprised at seeing us, as, except themselves, ships rarely come so far south. When we boarded the Charles Coalgate the skipper guessed we were rather out of our reckoning. When told we had been into "Pot Harbor" he asked where in the thunder we had got our pilot. On being offered some papers he guessed had later dates than ours, but his proved to be August, 1873, while we had London papers to 15th November. We could not get him on board. He excused himself from dinner on the plea of being not much of a ship visitor. The mate was a very good leilow, and told us of a trip the capitains made in one of the schoolers to look for land, which they all believe to exist to the south of Heard's Island (the crews have invariably resused to go iurther south). He guessed, however, they all came back when the schmapps ran out.

Capitain Nares was in favor of Royal Sound for an observatory station. It is the headquarters of the selers and a fine estuary, with inly, I spould think,

ONE THOUSAND ISLANDS

think,

ONE THOUSAND ISLANDS
in it; we laid down about 100 in our running
survey. Mount Ross is to windward and disperses
to a certain extent the clouds and mist, so that
reasonably fine weather is enjoyed. The report
was let in a carm at thristmas flarbor.
The climate at Kerguelen may well be compared
to that of Engianu in winter. Gales of wind, however, were rather more frequent: our average
was one every three days; we were blown off the
land several times and had difficulty in returning
on account of thick weather. The thermometer
generally stood about 42 or 44 degrees, and ranged
from 38 to 5s degrees. No land birds were found.
The list of sea birds is rather long, but the principal are:—Three kinds of albatross, four procelarta, prion, guils, duck, pumnaria, gracuins,
megalistics and lour penguins.

cipal are:—Three kinds of abatross, four proceliaria, prion, guils, duck, pumharia, graculus,
megalistris, and four penguins.

Very few this were caught; most of them were
smail from the dredge, trawl, and surface nets.
The sealers toid us that large fish were to be caught
off some small islands which are most appropriately called the "Rocks of Despair," but we kept
well clear of them.

Thick loggy weather was experienced on the
passage to Heard's Island, which was reached on
the 5th February. Corinchian Bay, or Whiskey Bay,
as it is called by the sealers from

THE QUANTITY OF ROURBON CONSUMED
every year when the barque arrives, is the best
anchorage. The land is very high, the mountain being variously estimated from 6,000 to
12,000 leet high, but it does not appear to
have been measured by surveyors, and is nearly
always enveloped in mist. On one side of the bay
a magnificent glacter runs down to the water's
edge and is said to extend the length of the island.
It is the flist I have ever seen, but I cannot attempt to describe its grandeur.

Shows swell on show amazing to the sky,
And ley mountains high on mountains piled.

edge and is said to extend the length of the island. It is the flist I have ever seen, but I cannot attempt to describe its grandeur.

Shows swell on show amazing to the sky.

And hey mountains high on mountains pited.
Seem to the shivering satiors from size shapeless and white, an atmosphere of clouds.

On a low beach at the head of the bay, which is much irequented by sea disphants, a party of live men were stationed, living in tolerably comfortable wooden huis. They had an ampt's supply of provisions and coal and were well cothed. About twenty-five more were near the southern extremity of the island. We were told at Kergueien that the chances of being able to land were very doubtful, but we were tolerably lucky in that respect for a couple of hours. There was scarcely any green on shore, no cabbage and no ducks. The temperature left to 34 degrees, and that of the water to 35 degrees.

In the morning a very sudden fall of the barometer and a neavy swell setting into the bay obliged us to be out. The whalers coming here have anchors and cables double the ordinary size to enable them to ride out the gales.

That night it blew

A wholk Galke of wind from the northwest (orce 10). The Challenger was under trobe recefed topssils and simost on her beam ends halt the time. A very heavy sea struck us and washed in two of the bow ports, cleared out the sick bay, drenched all the sick and flouded the main deck. Great seas also broke over the aiter bridge, the first time that has occurred. Ice was first seen on 11th February, in latitude 61 degrees 2 minutes south, longitude 50 degrees 20 minutes east, when we sounded in 1,200 inthoms and dredged close to a large berg 217 leet high and a quarter of a mile long. For the next few days we sailed through great numbers of icebergs, most of them tabular of flat topped, and brasa ice. (I see you call it irash is e, which, perhaps, is the more correct term, but the other is used by our Arctic men), intil on the 14th of February were sailed through great numbers of icebergs, most

but 470 miles to the westward of it. 80 We stood to the eastward with the view of seeking for it in that direction.

RIGHTY-SEVEN ICEBERGS IN VIEW.

The feebergs which we passed were, I may say, innumerable, as many as eighty-seven being in aight at one time, Reariy all dat topped, and evidently set adrift from the great southern lee barrier. The effect of a shot at a large one, over 200 feet high, astonished us all one day by the quantity of ice it brought down from nearly the whole length of the berg.

The weather was now fine, tolerably clear, the nights never properly dark, bright flashes of aurora australis and a brilliant red light generally illuminating the western horizon, caused by the redection of the sun on ice. There was a good deal of snow and sharp frost; the lowest temperature was 22 deg. Fahrenneit, and toat of the water 27 deg. when running through open "pack."

Great numbers of whales were seen all the time we were near the lee. On some afternoons they were blowing around the ship in dozens. Many appeared to be "right whales" and sponted only one let of water. Shoals of grampuses were also seen. The Roman would soon fill up if she ran down here for a month or two in the season.

I had almost forgotten to say that when we gave up the search to the westward, and the listh of February an open sea, almost free of bergs, was seen to the southwest and nothing to prevent a strengthened ship going on in that direction.

On the 23d of February we reached latitude 64

deg. 15 min. south, longitude 34 deg. 47 min. east, being within six miles of the supposed position of Wilkes' Termination Land, when pack ice was seen ahead, extending from west-southwest to south-southeast, and completely stopping us. We were also surrounded with bergs, eighty-eight being in sight. Soundings were obtained in 1,300 fathoms.

WILEES! CONTINENT. The sky was remrkably clear at the time, the range of vision being logged at between twenty-five and thirty miles, but there was no appearance of Land in any

THERE WAS NO APPEARANCE OF LAND IN ANY DIRECTION.

The next morning the dredge was put over as close as we could get to the supposed position of the Antarctic Continent, but nothing was brought up which would show any light on the subject. The wind now freshened to a gale, with heavy squalls, snow and a thick mist, so that it was scarcely possible to see a shin's length. In trying to make fast to an leeberg, an eddy current set us on to it, and the libboom, dolphin striker, whisker and all the head gear were carried away. Shortly afterwards we were nearly lou- of a large berg before it was seen, it was only the promptitude of the maintopman in letting fall the maintopsail, which was thrown aback, and by going astern ful speed with the screw, that we cleared it, and thus probably escaped a rather untimely end to the cruise.

There is nothing more now to tell (you will consider that very good news, I think). The weather continued bad for the next few day. We gradually ran out of the ice, heaving to generally at hight. Nearly all our coal was gone, so we had to be off. As I am writing this the ship is going ten knots in the strong westerly winds, and we hope to be at Melbourne in a week.

We arrived here March 17, light and baffing winds having lengthened the latter part of the vorage.

Yoyage.
How is my good friend, Mr. Blunt? I hope be is well. I see by the papers which have just come on board, that his old adversary, Maury, has passed away. And Agassiz has also gone.

We go to Sydney next week; then round New Zealand to Cap's York, New Guinea, and hope to be at Hong Kong in November.

Believe me sincerely yours, JOHN HYNES.

Arctic Exploration.

[From the London News, May 21.] Captain Wigans, of Sunderland, is to proceed on an Arctic cruise, by way of Nova Zembla. He has chartered Mr. Lamond's steam yacht, the Diana, and will sail from Dundee on the 1st June. Capand will sail from Dundee on the 1st June. Cap-tain Brown, of Peterhead, will be in command, and the voyage is expected to occupy about four months. A search will be made for the Austrian expedition, which proceeded to the Polar seas twe years ago, and it is understood arrangements have been completed for abording succour should that be considered necessary. Advantage will be taken of the sport to be had in those distant regions.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST. Flattering Prospects for Cereals and

CHICAGO, June 1, 1874. The Times this morning publishes several columns of crop reports from various points through-out the States of Linois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas, from which it appears that on an average the acreage of wheat sown is much in excess of that of last year, and that the yield promises to be quite up to the average, and in corn, oats and bariey fully up to the average. The average amount of land has been seeded and the crops will be large. Fruits of all descriptions never looked better. In several counties in lows, Kansa and Minnesota grassnoppers and chinch bugs have made their appearance.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Calabria will leave this port on The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past one o'clock P. M.

THE NEW YORK HELLO-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing six

Masterson.—On Monday, June 1, Joseph, son of Villiam and Maria Masterson, aged 19 months and

William and three days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 38 Willett street, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at one P. M.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

"Only a Flea Bite" is a common ex-pression; but flea bites and bedbug bites are serious an-moyances. Escape them by using KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, with KNOWLES' FOWDER GUN.

A .- Espenscheid's New Style of Dress HAT.

Again, with the opening of the season, Espenscheid presents to the fashionable and business community a new style of DRESS HAT. PEARL CASSIMERS excels in fineness of material, in shape and in the exquiete taste displayed in its set, finish and trimmings, any dress but that has heretotore been imported or got up in this country.

Manufacturer of Gentlemen's Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A.—For all Purposes of a Family Lini-MENT THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found, in valuable, immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheumatism colic, colds, sprains and bruisse. For internal and exter

A.-The Elastic Truss Company, 683

A Flourish of Trumpet Often Amnounces a sorry show.—Sometimes a particularly unia
viting style of hat is thus ushered before the public. It
this way a Broadway hat dealer endeavors to guil th
public by importing from London and Dublin the refuse
of "Granite Gray" hat bodies, but the trick don't thrive.
Uncle Sam is not to be guiled. If you want a first class
SILVEBY PEARL CASSIMKIER HAT call at H. SCAIND
LER & CO.'S, 1.167 Broadway, Coleman House. All Pleasures Vanish When the Teeth decay, viz.:—The pleasure derived from eating, the pleasure arising from the consciousness of possessing as weet breath and the pleasure or knowing that a smile in parting the rosy lips reveals new beauties behind them. Render these pleasures perpetual by the reginar use of SOZUDONT.

A .- " What Difference Can You See A.—"What Difference Can You "twixt tweedledum and twaedledue?"—Strike the enere hat sold at most stores in the city a sharp blow we the cane or hand and a cloud of dust will rise. Try same experiment with KNOX'S "Granie Grav Os mere," and the difference will be strikingly appare Soapstone powder Is used to hide the detects of the mer, rendering it certain to become disjustified spotted if the wearer is caught in a rain storm, soil his gloves at the slightest touch and speedily become seedy and dirty in appearance. These facts recogniby KNOX, induced him to import English bodies free freschedetes, and introduce for public approval his simer style of genuemen's HAT'S. They are soid, reinber, exclusively at KNOX'S stores, No 212 Broadway; in the Fitth Avenue Hotel.

Atkinson's White Rose, 55c. Per Bottle; Camphor, 36c. per pound; Lubin's Hair Oil, ronning, 50c. per bottle, William M. Gilles & CO., Chemista.

A .- Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat the only correct style. Try one. Summer sty

Cristadoro's Hair Dye Does Its Worl quickly, harmlessly and splendidly, imparing the mo-natural shades and easily applied. Sold by druggest Corns, Bunions. Ingrowing Nails, dec., ured without pain. CORN CURE by mail 50 cents. Dr. RICE, 189 Broadway, second door below Doy st.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy—Pos ively guaranteed to cure Rhoumatism and Neuralgia no charge. Seud for pamphiet 13 Bond street. Don't Buy Summer Hats for Your Interest the boys until you have seen the beautiful styles SHAYNE's.

the name of KNOX'S summer style of gendements the name of KNOX'S summer style of gendements imported by and sold exclusively at his store. XIB Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is a his discussion of the store of the

Reproved Refrigerate and Ice Chests of all sizes, of the best finish: charcoal filed; guaranteed; prices range from \$5 up ards; wholesale and retail depot, No. 28 Barciay separate factory, Long Island City.

Sackett's Magic f oloris for Changing the hair to a natural brow a or black. Sold everywhere.

DEAFNESS, BIN ING IN THE EARS-WHAT N. WILLIAMSON, D., late Chilical Physician in the University Medical College, Mailed for Doc. Address No. 23 hast Twentieth street.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD OBTAIN

Minoul slay a copy of "Appleton's European
Guide Book." D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
509 and 501 Broadway. THE BOY, DRIVER;

OF, CORA, THE NETWAKER,

will sor n be commenced in the NEW YORK WEEKLY. Gir's and Boys should not fail to read it.